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THE DAILY EXAMINER.

JULY 25, 1879.

The Meat Scandal.

THE saying that "Those whom the gods would destroy they first make mad," was never better illustrated than in the disclosures now made in reference to the supply of meat to the Lunatic Asylum and Poor House. Under the benign sway of Stewart & Co., Chance's No. 2 glass was attempted to be passed off for Chance's No. 1, and men high up were interested in the little game. But far worse was the jobbery going on in connection with the supply of meat for the Poor House and Lunatic Asylum. Sergeant Allen's letter will speak for itself. While W. D. Stewart, Thomas W. Dodd and L. H. Davies were enjoying fat offices, clothed in broadcloth and fine linen and faring sumptuously every day, the "nders of cows," "necks," and other scrap meat was doled out in "half-pounds" to the most helpless of God's creatures. The present Government deserve credit for this, if for nothing else, that they have put a stop to this disgraceful state of things.

The Wimbledon Team.

GREAT DISSATISFACTION exists respecting the selection of the Wimbledon Team. The St. John Telegraph remarks that Nova Scotia has no representative on the Wimbledon team at all. Prince Edward Island and all the remaining Provinces stand in the same position, without a representative on the team. Yet we find that one of the Ontario men, Lieut. Waldo, who has been sent to England and allowed to compete for prizes, does not appear to have been one of the competitors for a place on the Wimbledon team at all, or if he was a competitor his score was so low that it was not published in the official report. Capt. Boyd, of Quebec, who went on the team, had a score of only 288 in the competitions for Wimbledon, a score which was exceeded by eleven other Quebec men, by fourteen New Brunswickers, by eight Nova Scotians, by five Prince Edward Islanders, and by two marksmen of Manitoba and one of British Columbia, who did not go with the team to England. Why were more than forty better marksmen passed over and Capt. Boyd taken to Wimbledon?

The Sea Serpent.

AS SEEN BY AN ISLAND CAPTAIN.

CAPTAIN JOHN SAMPSON, of the schooner *Louisa Montgomery*, reports, that on Sunday, the 13th inst., when between Cape Bear and Cape George,—about ten miles to the eastward of Pictou Island,—he saw, coming towards the vessel, an enormous serpent. It passed within a hundred yards of the vessel. The weather being fine and the water calm, he could see it quite plainly; and he judges that the monster showed about a hundred feet above the surface, and that the body was about as large around as a barrel. It had a long tapering head similar to that of a land snake, and its back was black. It was going straight along, at the rate of about seven knots an hour—the foam breaking on each side as when a steamer is under way.

SUPREME COURT.—In the case of Roper vs. Roper the jury returned a verdict of \$97.79 for the plaintiff. The case of H. B. Smith vs. the Union Bank is now before the Court.

A DESPATCH of the 22nd to the Halifax Chronicle, from Pugwash, says that a boy named Henry Vanbuskirk, about 11 years of age, was found dead on the 21st, near a cart, having hung himself accidentally with a piece of rope.

As Mrs. Patrick Rogan and her husband, of Brighton, were returning from Woodstock, on last Sunday (where they attend church) at the watering place, Lower Brighton, Mr. Rogan got out of the wagon for the purpose of watering his horse. The horse took fright and started suddenly, and running very fast, Mrs. Rogan jumped out of the wagon receiving such injuries as caused her death. She died on Wednesday evening.

LORNE HOTEL.—Persons wishing to visit the north shore for recreation can take the train at 6.50 a. m., and 4.30 p. m., for Bedford Station and will find carriages there to convey them to Lorne Hotel. Leaving in the early train will arrive at the Lorne at 8.30, and remain all day at the sea shore, leaving the Lorne at 6 p. m. for the down train, arrive in town at 7.50. Leaving in the afternoon train arrive at the Lorne at 6 p. m., returning in the morning, leave the Lorne at 8.15, arrive in the City at 9.55. Carriages may be had at the Hotel for visitors.

CYRUS TAY, Manager. [July 12, 6i eod arg & pat.]

AMERICA'S GROWTH.

Remarkable Speech in the House of Commons—John Bright upon America vs. Europe—The Result of American Competition in England and the Continent—Do they want Reciprocity?

In the House of Commons, on the evening of the 4th inst., Mr. Chaplin, on the motion for going into committee of supply, rose to move: "That an humble address be presented to Her Majesty, praying Her Majesty that she will be graciously pleased to appoint a Royal Commission to inquire into the depressed condition of the agricultural interest and the cause to which it is owing, whether those causes are of a temporary or of a permanent character, and how far they have been created or can be remedied by legislation." He, by no means, defined that distress had "on former occasions existed, but it was nothing so severe as this, and as an authority on this point he referred to a statement by Lord Beaconsfield recently, that "though he could recall several periods of suffering none of them had ever equalled the present." Could we look without concern upon the farms vacant in England and the withdrawal of capital from the business which now ceased to pay? What was the cause of the distress in Scotland, where, north and south, the landed interest was affected? The distress was undoubtedly not confined to agriculture, and, but for two reasons, he should have embraced trade generally in his reference. First, many other honorable members were more competent to deal with the subject; next, he doubted whether any commission could, within reasonable time, grapple with so enormous a question. The source of the distress was that farming had ceased to be profitable.

UNPRECEDENTED AGRICULTURAL DEPRESSION.

The real and sole cause of the present agricultural depression was the bad yield and the bad prices obtainable for produce. They had of late been growing less corn and receiving less money for it, as well as for meat, wool and cheese, and for nearly every farming commodity. The loss in consequence was last season alone estimated at £58,000,000 (\$290,000,000.) If the prices lately received continued to prevail, the duration of agriculture in England must and could only be short. He did not believe in the possibility of any reduction in the cost of production, unless it be by reducing the rents, but even supposing the whole of the rents could be remitted, the cost of production in bad seasons would be greater than the return. If the cost of production could not be reduced, it was obvious they had only to look to the prices which they had to receive for the produce, and these prices would be governed not by the market at home, but by the market abroad—viz: in America.

What they really wanted to arrive at was, what was the least price at which American food, including cost of freight and transport, could be supplied here with a profit to the importer? That was the price they would in the future have to adopt as their own. If it were one which would fairly remunerate the English producer, all well and good, and the present depression would pass away. If, on the other hand, it found that America could supply food at a price cheaper than they could produce it, he did not know how it was possible for them to resist the statement that English agriculture must pass away unless the country took steps to prevent it. It would be nothing less than the ruin of the country, for agriculture was by far the largest national industry. This was not a question of class, but a national question of the greatest and largest importance. It was certain that there would be no harvest at all unless it paid to produce it. How far that was likely to be depended upon, whether America could undersell them in food in future in their own country. He admitted that there was much speculation in any opinion formed on the point, but it was significant that in 1875 330 head of cattle were imported from America, 1100 in 1876, 30,000 in 1877, 68,000 in 1878, and he found that the importation had reached 20,000 during the first five months—and they winter months—of the present year, notwithstanding the order in council that all cattle were to be slaughtered at the port of debarkation. (Opposition cheers.) It was only right that he should ask for the speedy removal of all restrictions and taxes which were at present imposed on productions of food at home.

ENGLAND'S MANUFACTURERS RUINED.

Mr. Melver had no desire to understate the importance of the export trade of the country, but it seemed to him that English home trade was even more important, and that manufacturers and agriculturists had common interests. If the English manufacturing population were idle they could not buy agricultural products; and if agriculture remained depressed her manufacturing industries would be depressed, too, because those who lived by agriculture had less money to spend in manufactures. We were, he thought, too much dependent upon foreign nations for our supply of food. There was not a country in the world that would now take our manufactures in exchange. The character of our exports had changed, and we were now exporting raw materials which were formerly sent manufactures, and we were even to some extent importing manufactures from those who had formerly sent us raw materials. Our exports of woollen manufactures were rapidly decreasing, and our imports of the same goods as rapidly increasing; and the same was true of manufactures in iron and steel, of silks and of cottons. He remembered when large quantities of rails from South Wales went to the United States; but now their largest export was "speigel," a description of ore the special usefulness of which was to enable the Americans to make steel rails for themselves. He remembered, too, the time when lines from

Belfast went to America in large quantities, but to-day those quantities were small. Sheffield now sent unfinished goods to save the duties. The work was done in America which used to employ people here. Our manufacturers were ruined, and Sheffield artisans had the mockery of cheap food offered to them at the cost of starvation.

WHY THESE ENORMOUS IMPORTS FROM AMERICA?

Mr. John Bright replied: The member for Lincolnshire has spoken on the influence of American produce upon English produce. He says the English produce decided the market, but that the produce from the United States, or it may be from the Dominion of Canada, will henceforth fix the market in this country, and there is a great deal of truth in that. But let this commission inquire, if it can, how it comes that the landlords of this country and the farmers are not only alarmed, but in terror at the produce in corn and cattle that has to be brought 4000 or 5000 miles from the other side of the Atlantic. This is a question, I think, that they may fairly examine (cheers) and I confess that I am not sure that the statements made have been extravagant or exaggerated. I have met within the last two or three weeks two gentlemen very intimately connected with these matters in the United States, and I have been very much startled by some facts which they have related to me. The land that is being occupied in Minnesota in the United States and within the Dominion of Canada is of magnificent quality, I am told, for the production of wheat. Liverpool at this moment is as near to these farms as New York was a short time ago.

IS THIS A CONVERSATION WITH VANDERBELT?

The gentleman I spoke to the other day was chairman of one of the most prosperous and best managed railways in America, and he said that the change that had taken place in the cost of transportation had been astonishing to everybody who looks into it. I know there are some people who do not like to hear these things. A farmer who was very much troubled and distressed on the subject, said, "Well, you know, I wish that cursed country had never been discovered." (Laughter.) The fact is that the country has been discovered, although they are now trying to find out where the discoverer was buried. But Columbus lived and discovered America, and from being peopled by savages the country now has nearly 50,000,000 of our own English-speaking people on the northern continent, and it will increase in the course of thirty-five years more, in all probability, to not less than 100,000,000. Now, I will tell honorable gentlemen opposite, and it will not add to their comfort, that the growth in the western states is such that land in the eastern states is decreasing in value. There is one reason for it which is not here. There the protective system of the United States has diverted all capital in the eastern states into the manufacture of protected articles with the expectation of getting increased profits, and the capital has therefore been to a large extent withdrawn from those states; and, therefore you find in the New England states and in New York, and I believe to some extent in Pennsylvania, that there is much land which men do not think it worth while to plough, and which is annually lessening in value and going gradually out of cultivation. If these western states had had so much effect on land near them what will be the effect on land in this country? (Cheers.)

EUROPE CANNOT STAND AMERICAN COMPETITION.

When they will have a 100,000,000 of population they will have paid their debt; their taxes will be at a minimum; they have almost no army and no navy, as we have in Europe; they have no "spirited foreign policy" (laughter);—taxes, in proportion to the population, will grow less and less; and how England and Europe will stand the competition of America in regard to the policy of European nations, with regard to armaments and taxes, anybody might try to imagine it, but I will not try to describe it. There are farmers in America, as you know, who have no rent, no tithes, no poor rate. You have all these. With you labor has risen. Labor is very dear in America. You are glad that the laborers are well paid; they will have to be still better paid. You complain of the education rate and the schools. The effect under the present state of things must be to drive the educated and spirited young men from the country into the towns, or to emigrate. These are matters which I trust this commission and the House will well consider. Your laws as they now are would make the laborer's condition perpetual. In America as a poet has expressed it, "They till the land who own the land they till." That is the great difference between the land and its cultivation in America and the land and its cultivation in this country. Now, I would ask honorable gentlemen opposite not to be afraid of these questions and of the commission. Recently I had a conversation with Sir William Ingles, who was member for Somersetshire, and he did not allow me to tell him, but I may tell you, that I believe it would increase the price of land all over the country if you would abolish all the ancient and stupid and mischievous legislation by which it is embarrassed in every step you take in dealing with the land. Let us have an inquiry but let us have it wisely and honestly conducted. You cannot escape it; but if you meet it boldly it will be no more than a spectre. But break down the monopoly which damages the labor on farms and causes it to disappear and pauperize the labor which remains. Out of what remains when you have broken down the monopoly there will arise a fairer prospect, and although it is not possible that I shall live to see it, a time will come when you will have homes of comfort and independence throughout the land of England, which will attest forever the wisdom and blessedness of the new policy you have adopted. (Loud cheers.)

The motion was finally agreed to.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

SEASIDE HOTEL.
July 19.—E L Russel, Boston; L Carvell, Hampton.

July 22.—Henry Carver, Boston, Mrs. Lambeth, do; Miss Ray, Halifax.

July 22.—Joseph E McLennan, Roston; J H Burke, do.

RANKIN HOUSE.
July 24.—G L Irwin, Montreal; Rufus Atkinson, Toronto; J Brown and wife, Boston; W Yirax, St. John; Miss Logan, Pictou; Miss A McPherson, New Glasgow; Miss Creelman, Halifax; Miss A Mitchell, do; James H Bull, Penna; G W Howlan, Cascumpec; J. Walker Donald, Bangor, Me.

Correspondence.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the statements or opinions of our correspondents

The Meat Swindle.

To Hon. D. Ferguson.

SIR,—In reply to your note of this day's date, I must state that the meat furnished by Mr. Bridges was inferior to that supplied by Mr. Blake in 1877. On some occasions I considered it scrap meat, neck, udder of cattle, etc. I did complain to the Rev. Mr. Hodgson and also to Mr. Bridges' man, which I considered sufficient. In support of what I say I subjoin the following statement from the cook of the institution:—

"The meat supplied for the use of the Poor House, for the past year, was not good. I got a half pound for each inmate, and when cooked, there was scarcely enough to divide, and had to go to the Master's own table for more. There was more than the allowance of bone, udder, fat and neck sent."

I am, Sir, Your Obedient Servant,
JOHN ALLEN,
Master of Poor House.

LUNATIC ASYLUM,
Ch'town, P. E. I., 25th July, 1879.

Hon. D. Ferguson, Com. Public Works.

DEAR SIR,—I am in receipt of your favor of to-day's date.

In reply thereto, I beg to state that the beef supplied the Lunatic Asylum during the past year was of inferior quality.

I am, yours, etc.,
E. S. BLANCHARD,
Med. Sup.

Hole and Corner Meeting.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

SIR,—In looking over your paper of last evening, I was considerably surprised on reading a communicated account of a meeting held at McDougall, Hewson & Seaman's carriage factory, on Thursday evening, July 23, which I feel it my duty to contradict, for the information of the residents of Ward Five generally, as well as in justice to Messrs. Smith and Mitchell, who, I understand, are also candidates for Civic honors at the approaching election in the above Ward. In the first place, then, allow me to state that there was no "duly organized meeting" on the occasion above referred to. That a number of residents of the Ward assembled together, I admit, and the names of Mr. Angus D. Martin and Mr. Benjamin Hooper mentioned as persons suitable to represent this Ward; when, after considerable conversation and loud talk, Angus DeRoche suggested that Mr. Benjamin Hooper had better run for Councilman, after which "Charlie Trotter" cried out: "I second the motion," and then commenced to dance for the amusement of the crowd. After a while Mr. Fennell was proposed; but, as he could not obtain a seconder, he very modestly "declined" in Mr. Hooper's favor. Thus ended the proceedings on the occasion, the account of which was so glowingly portrayed by some interested one in favor of Mr. Benj. Hooper, and evidently in order to prejudice the voters against the other two candidates for Ward Five. For the same reason, no doubt, the names of Mr. Fennell, as proposer, and Mr. Coombs, as seconder, appeared in that report instead of the names I have given. I suppose Angus DeRoche or Charlie Trotter was not considered high toned enough to be acknowledged as Mr. Benjamin Hooper's spokesmen, but quite good enough as voters.

In common justice to all concerned, Mr. Editor, I give the above unvarnished statement of facts, as witnessed by

ONE WHO WAS PRESENT.
Ward Five, July 25, 1879.

Married.

On the 10th inst., by D. Gordon, J. P., Mr. Peter Finlayson and Miss Flora A. McKinnon, both of Morell, Township No. 52.

Died.

At his residence, Stanhope Road, Lot 51, on Monday, the 14th inst., after an illness of a few days, Thomas Curran, in the 57th year of his age. Deceased was a native of County Monaghan, Ireland, and emigrated to this Island in 1843. May he rest in peace.

For Sale by Public Auction.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of August next, at 12 o'clock, noon, at Lord's Wharf, I will sell by Public Auction, the fast-sailing American

Schr. "Julia Franklin,"
Of 71 tons Register, with all her apparel, tackle, furniture, etc. This vessel is copper-fastened and built of white oak. Also on the same day and place, the

Schr. "Margaret Jane,"
Of 65 tons register, will be sold. This vessel is in good sea-going order, and ready for immediate use. Both vessels are now lying at Lord's Wharf, and can be inspected by intending purchasers.

THOMAS CASELY,
Administrator.
Ch'town, July 25, 1879—eod pat

TENDERS.

TENDERS will be received by this Department at Ottawa, up to the 15th August next, for the construction of a Dwelling for the Light Keeper at Sea Cow Head, Prince County, P. E. I.

Plans and Specifications can be seen, and Forms of Tender procured by intending Contractors, at this Department, here, at the Agency of this Department, Charlottetown, and at the Office of the Collector of Customs, Summerside.

Tenders to be addressed to the undersigned, and marked on the outside "Tender for Sea Cow Head Dwelling."

WM. SMITH,
Deputy Minister of Marine.
Department of Marine,
Ottawa, 12th July, 1879. } July 25, 11

TOBACCO.

Montreal Twist.

A PRIME ARTICLE,
At Reduced Price, Wholesale
FENTON T. NEWBERY & CO.
Charlottetown, July 25, 1879—pat h 2i

RINGS.

A LOT OF LADIES' FANCY RINGS
—SET WITH—
DIAMONDS, RUBIES, CARNETS, PEARLS
SAPPHIRES, OPALS, &C.
HEAVY, 9 AND 43 CARAT

Engraved Keeper and Plain
Wedding Rings
RECEIVED TO-DAY.
W. W. WELLNER.
Ch'town, July 25, 1879—4i

SHINGLES FOR SALE.

100 M. Sawn Cedar No. 1.
100 M. Sawn Spruce No. 1.
100 M. Split Cedar No. 1.

For Sale, Cheap for Cash.
L. M. POOLE,
Queen's Wharf
Ch'town, July 24, 1879.

TENDERS.

TENDERS will be received by this Department, at Ottawa, up to the 20th August next, for the removal of the obstruction to Navigation caused by the wrecked bark "Emigrant" now lying in Charlottetown Harbor, Prince Edward Island. Tenders to state a bulk sum for the complete and satisfactory removal of the obstruction.

Tenders to be addressed to the undersigned, and marked on the outside "Tender for removal of bark 'Emigrant.'"

WM. SMITH,
Deputy Minister of Marine.
Department of Marine
Ottawa, 19th July, 1879. } July 24.

John Murphy

BEGET leave to inform the citizens of Charlottetown that he has opened a
BAKERY
On Great George Street, a few doors below W. E. Dawson's, where he will supply all kinds of Bread, Cake and Pastry. All orders promptly attended to.

JOHN MURPHY.
Ch'town, July 24, 1879.

SALT! SALT! FOR SALE.

DAVID SMALL,
QUEEN STREET.
Charlottetown, July 22, 1879.—2w

NOTICE.

DR. POMEROY
Is again in Charlottetown, and may be consulted at the St. Lawrence Hotel until further notice.
July 21 1879—6in, city weekly papers 2in



"LORNE HIGHLAND WHISKY."—Sole proprietors, Greenlees Brothers, London and Argyleshire. This Whisky is a pure unadulterated spirit, very mellow, in quality excellent, and in our opinion perfectly wholesome. Where a stimulant is required, it is to be preferred to brandy.—London Medical Review.

Agents:—
MESSRS. OWEN CONNOLLY & CO.,
Charlottetown, P. E. I.
June 24, 1879.—6m

YACHT FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—The Fast-sailing Pleasure Yacht "Carita," well finished and found in every respect, with good Cabin accommodation. Length of keel about 30 feet. For particulars apply to
PEAKE BROS. & CO.
Ch'town, June 19—2i wkly tf